will be formed with the Legh Valley Railroad, from Easten to Mauch Chank, I the 1st of July, and the Warren Railroad will, in sptember, make a connection with the Delaware, ackawanna and Western Red, thus opening the Central Road to the coalfields of Pennsylvania.

FIRE IN THE WOYDS IN NEW-JERSEY.

MILLYILLE, N.J., Monday, May 7, 1855.

After commenced the morning in the woods, five mice above the west file of Maurice River, and it now continues burning with much violence on both side of the river. The chilzens have partially succeeded in subduing in progress, but a rain will be required to extinguish f.

ROBBERY OF THE PENINSULAR BANK. ROBBERY OF THE PENINSULAR BANK.

DETROIT, Monday, May 7, 1855.

On Saturday seven thousand dollars, in five and ten
dellars on the Peninsular Bank of this dity, were stolen
from the Bank. The notes were new and never had
from the Bank. The notes were new and never had
from issued, and were all countersigned by S. M.
Helmas, State Treasurer, and numbered one thousand
Helmas, State Treasurer, and numbered one thousand
and one to thirteen hundred, and dated April 1, 1855.

No notes of scess denominations, countersigned by S.
L. Holmes, will now be issued by me Bank. No clue
to the perfectators of the robbery has yet been discevered. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered
for the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the
pages.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7, 1855.
People are anxious to see the reply of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the recent letter of Gov.
Reeder, and it is hoped the Governor will publish it.

CITI COUNCILS OF PHILADELPHIA. The Cay Councils reorganized this morning. John P. Vetts, Est., was reclected President of the Select, and Win P. Hacker, Know-Nothing, was elected President of the Common.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION. THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

A great number of delegates have arrived. Among them we find registered at the hotel the names of Gen scopp. Erie! Lovell, Farrington and Hamilton, New-Joseph and Page, Albany: Bulat, Rensselaer Pet, Maynard, Payne, Columbia: Saunders, West chefet. The delegated seem to be meetily new men. By the chefet. The delegated seem to be meetily new men. By the chefet. The delegated seem to be meetily new men. By the chefet. The delegated seem to be meetily new men. By the chefet. But the State is fully or partially represented. Entire barmony seems to prevail.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT BOSTON
BOSTON, Monday, May 7, 1855.

Among the distinguished persons announced to be present at the grand Temperance Convention to be beld in the Tremont Temple to-morrow are Governor-Clark, of New-York, Merrill, of Maine, and Hopkins of Ehode Island. Governor Gardiner, of this State, will preside.

THE KANE EXPEDITION.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 7, 1855.
The steam-ropeller Arctic, built for the Kane Expedition, made a trial trip this morning. Her machinery was made by Messrs. Sutton & Co., of New-York.

ELECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.

HAPPER'S FERRY, Monday, May 7, 1855.

At the Manicipal Election which came off here today, the Democrats elected theri iwhole ticket. The
majority for their candidate for Mayor is 34, and for
Recorder 23.

THE OHIO RIVER.
PITTSBURGH, Monday, May 7—12 M.
There are now seven feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is falling. The weather is warm and clear.
WHEELING, Monday, May 7, 1855.

WHEELING, MORION, May 1, 1803.

There are eight feet ten inches of water in the channel of the Obic River at this point, and the water is rising.

The weather is quite cool.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 7, 1855.

The steamer Champion arrived on the first trip
from Toronto this morning with passengers. This
steamer completes the line now running between here
and Toronto. WESTERN NAVIGATION.

and Toronto.

Quence, Monday, May 7, 1855.

Navigation is open. The brigs Ottaws, Albion, and the ship Toronto arrived yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 7—8 P. M.

The weather is very cold and snow is now falling.

The wind is blowing strongly from the north-enst. The
weather at Cleveland is the same.

DETROIT, Monday, May 7—8 P. M.

Snow fell briskly all the afternoon, but melted as it
fell. It is falling slightly now.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Verona of to-day is not the Verona of Romeo and Juliet. The palaces of the Matfei and Rudolfi are silent; the Campa is still. The Strada del Corso and Via Nuova wear a look of beautiful sadness. Sorrow sits upon its gorgeous Cathedral, and in its Amphi-theater and palladian temples Desolation holds its throne. The gay, bright Veronese girl makes the streets no longer merry with her light, brisk step. The youth of Verona are no longer seen gethering in bright crowd in the Piazza dei Signori, or criticising with sparkling liveliness the last fresh creature of song or the last bunch of glittering gossip about Signora Pampeluna's intrigue with the Count of Napoli. The city which now sits in sadness was once a spot of light. Pliny, Vitruvius, Cornelius and Catullers found birth within its walls; and of all the glowing fountains of Italy, there sprung from Verona the brightest and most beautiful creations. In a street which still stands, the American traveler is the house where Paolo Veronese was born. He turns again, and meets the palace of Louis Alighieri, from whom Dante sprung. But the poetry of the past adds only one shade of melancholy more to the sadness of Verona, and exhibits in more startling outline the ago-ny which tyranny has written on her brow. On the spot where once the poet sang, and sculptor carved, and painter dreamed, and noble maidens and bright youths laughed life most charmingly away, clatters now the jingling spur of the Austrian hussar. The strects look worn—the houses cold; childhood does not wear its smile; woman seems sad-men sinistef. Lib erty, the life of all that is beautiful, is gone, and every-

But if Verona was, in her bright days, the theater of the delightful, the scene of Love's revels and Fancy's arts, she was also the stage of their too frequent accompaniments-Jealousy, Rivalry and Revenge. The sun which makes the field beam with voluptuous ver dure, and the mulberry and orange-tree and juicy thate and mellow fig and baselous grape spring forth in luxuriance, is too republican in its sway to impress skies plants, tree and waters, and not print its flery image upon man. That mark it left on Romeo and Juliet-on the Monsechis and Capulettis. What is fancy in colder climes, glows under Italy's hot sun into passion; what is rivalry, into hatred.

thing wears the livery of lustful Austria.

Giovano Panteo, the Poet Laurenta, who was crowned in Verona in 1484, used to say that if all the tales of the society of Verona were gathered, there would be seme enough to write romances for a thous and years. The fifteenth century was indeed an inspiring one for Italy. Popes and Princes vied in bestowing a unificent patronage on art, and novelthe mushroos on the banks of the Adige, which with to waters divides Verona. The intensity of less which lent its heat to the story of Romeo and Juet, and the tragic incidents which threw such a sates around its close, as even to soften the hatreds t the race, and move the city into tears, was recorde by the historian Della Corte, novelized by Luigia Porta and Bandella. These novels were reprinte translated and imitated in several languages, an furnished Arthur Brooks, on which Shakspean derived the subject of his tragedy, while at the sage time he had also before his eyes the translations f the original narratives.

The Veronese, as many to read this will remem-ber, place implicit faith i this romantic tale, and always lead the traveler to talovers' tomb. We our selves have looked, with a sapess for which we could not account, on the plain, oin, partly-decayed sarcophagus, over which a few ithered leaves hang in the garden of the Orphau Asym of St. Francis de Sales. Few young girls pass though Verona without bearing away, in some small frament, a soft memen-

passed away, had not Shakespere reated on the tomb and left his undying impress on its stor.'c.

In the graceful sarcasm which Shaksp ere puts into the mouth of Mercutio, he desires to ridio ale the mimiery of foreign fashion prevalent in his day; in Juliet, to give to the cold women around, a glowin, t picture of what woman's love is, when the throb of passion is protected by virtue's beauteons but impenetrab,'e vail. In Shakspere's pictures of love there is nothing a ubtle or morbid or sickly. It is the love of youth, unrefleeting, glowing, Italian, rich in passion and tenderness, and vet in its hottest glow chastened, as real love ever is, with delicacy. It is the love not of mere sensuality, but of sensuality spiritualized by imagination. His real love, manifested as it ever manifests itself where the imagi-nation is ardent, the blood hot, the heart true, and the soul refined. It is the true essence, involuntary, sovereign, all-pervading, scorning the doubt of affected modesty and reveling in the frankness of unhesitating trust. It is love as God made it, and Romeo and Juliet felt it.

Romeo Montecchi is one of the gentlest and brightest of Verona's youth; Juletta Capelleto, one of its sweetest, loveliest, and tenderest girls. Both reared in the soft atmosphere of wealth and refinement, they had nothing to do but revel in those luscious dreams which hover around the sleep of girls of eighteen, but which seldom find such beautiful reflection as in Romeo. Romeo was, it is true, but a common-place youthrefined, handsome and gentle-but with soul not rough enough to grasp the ambitious aims and huge

rough enough to graph hatreds of his people.

Giulictta Capuletto, created by the beautiful hand of Nature, warm, tender, lovely, enthusiastic, lay and laved in the lavish luxury of her love. Romeo was struck with her eyes, she with his voice. Love grows on obstacles. The feud between the families the flame. Juiletta is the very impersonation of love. Not too intellectual nor too exalted, nor too poetical. Through the fiercest starts of passion her mind i beautifully balanced. Her every act is sensible; her every thought is true. It is only when that which to her was life is gone, that her life ceases too.

In Romeo and Juliet a suitable surrounding of scenery is an essential to success. The stately palace, the terraced garden, and the glittering fountain, sumptuous furniture and princely costume, are requisite to convey a correct idea of the manners and fashion of the hour in which the play is laid. The poetry of the story i enhanced by surrounding it with those beautiful accessories, which relieve its gloom of some of it deep shades. But at the Broadway, the play is presented in a bare, dry, hard form, strip-ped of all that gives coloring to the figures, and drapery to the picture. For instance, in the parting scene, where Romeo points to "the envious streaks that lace the severing clouds in yonder east, the first faint blush breaking on the cheek of morning should at least find some semblance. But when Komeo speaks of the sun and the audience follow his fingers, no sun comes, and his eloquent speech sounds ridiculous. It requires, indeed, genius in the performer to redeem such scenery as the Broadway was not ashamed to lay bare last night.

The gentle Romeo of last night however, did little to decorate the bareness of the scene. Mr. Conway is a gentleman of remarkably fine presence and is evidently qualified, if he would simply follow nature, to earn distinction upon the stage. But he has unfortunately built his style after some coarse, low unintellectual model, and so marred the many natural advantages which nature has bestowed on him. He absolutely assumed a look of ferocity in the part. The audience, however, seemed each moment to grow more and more weary of the courseness which characterized the personation, and chastised his boisterous display with a silence which, we trust, may induce him chasten such rude and unnatural style. The gentleness and delicacy of Romeo's character seem to require a woman to represent it, and unfit almost every man for its personation. And though we do not believe Mr. Conway can ever well assume the tender, loving youth, still we feel assured that he would tend to relieve it of the grossness and coarseness with which he last night surrounded it, if he would give to his own nature a free trial.

It is impossible for us to avoid protesting against another coarse blemish in the performances of last night. That good, garrulous old lady, the nurse, was converted into a perfect caricature, to elicit laughter by a disgraceful ridicule, in lack of power to earn, by

a true delineation, honest applause.

Miss Vining happily contributed by her acting, to elieve many of these gloomy shades. As she is evidently an actress of genius and much power, she wil appreciate our frankness, if, while we acknowledge the n many respects most successful efforts she made, we confess she did not realize to our mind the ideal of the graceful, buoyant, lovely Juliet. We conceived her far better adapted for representing some stronger and

In the first and second acts, which require that tenderness should be blended with naivete and graceful, innocent joyousness, to convey Juliet's happy state of mind, Miss Vining is not in her element; hence it is that the balcony scene is robbed of much of its chaste poetry; and when the nurse returns from her errand to Miss V 's manner lacks that passionate p lance of eagerness which devoured Juliet, and could not allow her to brook the nurse's twaddle with that good humor and angelic patience with which Miss Vining adapts herself to the nonsense of the old dame

Miss Vining has a rich, mellow and womanly voice, apable of producing much effect; but her delivery is ometimes indistinct, which mars the performance, as in the soliloguy in the beginning of the second scene of

the third act:
"Gallepapece, you flary-footed steeds."
But Miss Vining reaches the very highest steps on the ladder of her art when she breaks into bursts of eloquence, as on the news of the murder of Tybalt and of quence, as on the news of the minder of Tyonic and of Romeo's banishment, where she exclaims:

"Banishment! Is Romeo banished?"

There is a power in her voice and thrilling emotion in her tone which goes to the heart of the audience.

Again, when she proudly scorns the idea of Romeo's

"He was not born to shame! "He was not born to shame!
"Upon his brow, shame is ashamed to siff"
Miss Vining electrifies the audience by the noble up

heaving of a loving woman's soul, which clothed her every word with inexpressible effect. She also pro-duces a powerful effect in the agonizing interview with Upon draining the draught from the fatal phial, the horrors of the vault to which it dooms he rise before her mind, Miss Vining carries the audieuc almost with her to the tomb, so lively is her terror, s truthful her dismay; and when, in the phrenzy with which the herrible fancy rises up before her, she see

Madly playing with her forefather's joints, And plack the mangled Tybal from his six And in this race with some great kinsman's As with a club, dash out my desperate brain she was eminently effective. And the piercing ery which

escapes her, when she fancies she sees her cousing the ghost, lends additional effect to the power and pathos with which she invests the scene, and drew down a genuine and heartfelt applause.

The last act was also most truthfully rendered. Miss

Vining clothed all the bursts of passion with great power. She was weak only where weakness was to be portrayed, and the scene unfolds the softer traits of the dreaming, loving Juliet. WALLACK'S THEATER.

"Look Before You Leap," a comedy in five acts, by

Lovell, better known as the author of "Love's Sacri "fice," was performed last evening for the first time at this theater. The cast included many favorite names, and the style in which the piece was produced evi-denced much toste and ability. Mr. Blake, as Oddington, entered, as he always does, into the spirit of his part, and afforded an excellent illustration of the aptness of the proverb which gives a title to the piece. Messrs. Brougham, Dyott and Stewart, and Mesdames Hoey, Rosa Bennett, and Stephens, sustained the character allotted to them in a commendable manner. The to of this tomb; but its memory fuld long since have scenery was tasteful, and generally appropriate. The

audience, although not very numerous, was sufficiently appreciative, and the applause with which each act of the comedy was received proved that it was quite

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American and Foreign Christian Union, Tabernarie, 10 A. M. American and Foreign Brites Society, First Baptist Church, American and New-York Sunday School Unions, Tabernacie, 71 P. M.

73 P. M. American Anti-Slavery Society—Address of the Han Henry Wisen, Metropolitan Theater, 73 P. M. American Baptist Home Mission, Pierreponder. Buptist Church, 16 A. M., 3 and 74 P. M. American Fermise Grant inn Society, at 10 A. M., and continue through the day, at the Home, No. 36 East Thirtnethest, National Council of the Colored Feedle, Dr. Perrington's Church, Prince-st, correct of Markon, 12 M. and 74 P. M. Anneal Bloeting of Meckanicz Inscitate, No. 1 Bowery, S. P. M.

American Foreign And Slavery Somety, No. 9 Beckman-th.

New York Sunday School Union Anniversary, will take place, at 3 P. M. in the following place. Chareh-Committee A. B. Leillaus. No. 12, 13, 6, 71, 136, 156.

25, 28, 41, 48, 56, 71, 120, 156.
 The Rev. Dr. Cone's Church. Broome-st.—Committee: Wm. T. Cock. No. 27, 26, 57, 47, 41, 49, 73, 75.
 The Rev. Dr. Harthelde Church. Broome-cornect of Ridge-st.—Committee: Junoph McKeon. Nos. 6, 18, 20, 69, 71, 33, 94, 36.

Committee: Joseph McKeon. No. 1988, 192.

Baytist Tabernacle, Second Avenue.—Committee: Renben Maniceden. Nos. 11, 40, 50, 51, 61, 199, 171, 178.

The Rev. Dr. Smith's Church, cor. of Second-avenue and Faurteenth-st.—Committee: Win. E. Dodge. Nos. 62, 51, 57.

The Rev. Dr. Smith's Church, cor. of Second-evence and Fourierenthist.—Committee: Wim. E. Dodge. Nos. 69, 61, 87, 168, 188.

The Rev. Dr. Perker's Church, cor. of Fourierevence and et. Committee: James Morris. Nos. 5, 9, 31, 45, 68, 482, 116, 161, 177, and the Mission-School in Thirty-fourithet. Baptist Church. Stateenthest., near Elgibhavenum.—Committee: John R. Hard. Nos. 48, 65, 74, 81, 108, 115, 153, 193.

And Reference Prev. Church. Twenty-fourithest, near Seventh Avenue, the Rev. Mr. Wright's.—Committee: John C. Hince. Nos. 51, 82, 160, 114, 117, 157, 192.

Baptist Church, cor. of Bedford and Downing-ta.—Committee: J. Calvary Baptist Church.—Committee: Gen. S. Conover, Nos. 14, 18, 20, 74, 76, 91, 119, 127, 134, 135, 131.

The Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church. Washington-square.—Committee: James B. Thompson. Nos. 1, 8, 27, 49, 82, 64, 80, 27, 118, 160.

60. Annual Meeting of the Union will be held at the Broad-Cabernocie, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was celebrated last evening in the Tabernacle. There was a very numerous congregation present. The Chair was occupied by P. Pring, President of the Society.

The exercises commenced with a voluntary on the organ. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. STEWART,

organ. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Strivart, of the Baptist Mariners' Church. The following abstract of the Report was read by the Rev. J. Spaulders, Senior Secretary of the Society. The operations of the American Scamen's Friend Society are both foreign and domestic. Its chaplains and missionaries are stationed in the Sandwich Islands, New-Gramand, Chili, the West Indies, France, Demmark, Sweden, New Brunswick, and the Bay of Mobile; besides, its concerted action with auxiliary and local societies at home and abroad, bears extensively on the social and moral improvement of seamen.

The number of boarders at its Sailor's Home in this City the past year has been 3,800, and during the thirteen years of its existence 43,850. Of the last year's boarders 9s were shipwrecked and destitute, who received aid in board and clothing, to the amount of \$389, hesides various articles for their comfort, whose pecunsary value is not estimated in this statement. This Institution, under the superientendence of Capt. Tracy, has never been more useful than at present.

The Colored Sailor's Home, also under the direction of the Society, Mr. Albro Lyon, Superintendent, continues to be very useful. The number of its boarders, from Sept. 22, 1851, 40 Feb. 1, 1855, is 1,573, of whom to the property absorption of the foreign of the property serior sept.

of the Society, Mr. Alon.

Innex to be very useful. The number of its boarders, from Sept. 22, 1951, 10 Feb. 1, 1855, is 1,573; of whom led were shipwrecked and destinate, and for whose relief, in addition to former aid, the Society has recently riated \$400. The receipts of the Society for the year enting may 1, without including large amounts raised and expend-ed by auxiliaries, have been \$22,845, and the expendi-

rres \$22,*16.
The Report alludes to the allegation considered and

The Report alludes to the allegation considered and answered one year ago, that there has been no improvement among scancen, and assigns four causes for this mistaken impression.

1. Within the last five years, some 1,500 energetic scancen have left American vessels for the gold mines in Australia, and probably twice that number to dig gold in California.

2. Many excellent Northern scancen, Swedes, Danes, &c., who served in American vessels for higher wages than they could get elsewhere, have been drawn off to the Eastern war.

Instern war. Many of the best men on the sea have lately left

than they could get eisewhere, have been drawn on the Eastern war.

3. Many of the best men on the sea have lately left it for a home on the land; prompted, some by better prospects of a pecuniary Irvelihood, and some that they may enjoy social and religious blessings which they may enjoy social and religious blessings which they cannot have on the sen.

4. Combined with these causes producing a great scarcity of seamen, the tunnage of American vessels has increased 75 per cent within the last ten years, and called for a corresponding increase of smitors; so that in order to man the vessels, there has been a necessity for shipping many incompetent, worthless, and wicked specimens of humanity.

But these causes, so far from staying the progress of improvement among seamen, are only the eddies and counter-currents which abrade the banks, while the river rolls on to make glad the city of God.

After giving a detailed account of labors for the benefit of seamen, abroad and at home; speaking of libraries and good books for them; of their Magazine of their Banks for Savings—one of which, at No. 78 Wall-st., has now deposited to their credit two and a quarter millions of dollars, and has received from seagoing men exclusively, for the last ten months an average of \$28,000 per month; of the provision for the buriel of their dead; of a naval and mercantile apprenticeship-system, and of the inland sailors, the Report presents a summary review of the year. From this, two things are increasingly obvious.

1. That labor for the elevation and salvation of seamen is eminently a work of faith.

2. That it is a work of most encouraging fruits.

These are exhibited in the following threefold aspects, viz:

1. In their improved temperate and provident

pects, viz: 1. In their improved temperate and provident

i. In their improved temperate and provident habits.

First in the world in the tunnage of her mercantile marine, America has been first to set the example of abolishing therefrom the daily spirit rations. On shore, comparatively few drunken sailors are now seen, where scores staggered a few years ago. And as to their carmings, an appeal is made to their comfortable elothing; to their comforted friends at home; to the large numbers who have signed and keep the Temperance Pledge—The Marine Temperance Society of New-York now numbers nearly 29,000 members—and to the large amount deposited by them in Banks for Savings, to determine whether they are squandered as formerly.

Blessings—blessings untold and lasting are anticipated for scamen visiting this port, from the faithful execution of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

2. In their increased desire to procure and distribute Bibles and good books.

The literature of the sea is improving as well as its men; and through them evangelical truth is carried into countries inaccessible in any other way.

But most of all its improvements seen.

3. In the frequency and number of scamen converted to God.

God. Under each of these aspects the Report contains its and statements demonstrating the progress and facts and statements demonstrating the progress and hopefulness of this work.

The allusion to the Prohibitory Liquor law in the

abstract was received with applause.

The acceptance and publication of the Report were moved and seconded by the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES and the Rev. O. G. STERSTROM, Chaplains in New-

The President alluded to the loss sustained by the Marine interest, and sailors generally, in the death of Walter R. Jones, and Messrs, Hale and Harlbut.

The Rev. Mr. Joses then made a short address. He aid that in 1840 he had been a sesman, "a blas-" phemer and a persecutor;" now he was a minister of God's word, and could gladly say that many " he had been such as he was, were now devoted and con-scrated to the service of the living God. These men are carnes propagandists, who would scatter abroad the words of divine truth, by which their own minds had been enlightened. In many instances, seamen who had come to Bethel churches to scoff, remained and returned to pray. Those who had been thus impressed were grateful to the ministers who had aided in their conversion, ful to the ministers who had aided in their conversion, and in every port they visited took every occasion to induce others of their craft to do as they had done. Seamen, owing to their simple and earnest energy, are peculiarly fittest to be propagandists of any trath which takes hold so firmly on their minds as the truths of salvation. Until seamen, with their knowledge of languages and the customs of the world, become propagandists of the truth, the spread thereof can never be so rapid as it might be otherwise. Let a missionary study the language of a heathen country for two years, land there and preach, and then let a salier land on the same shore, a curse in the same soller land on the same shore, a curse in the same tongue, and all the efforts of the missionary are frustrated.

rated. The Rev. O. G. HEDSTROM, of the Methodists

Seamens' Chapel, whose labors are chiefly among the seamen of the North of Europe, a dressed the meeting. He said that of all men the seamen has a strong claim on the aid and prayers of the faithful. A seaman going to sea must make up his mind to fight the power of

darkness from the very beginning. But frequently had instances been known where one converted seaman has had such influence on all the erew, that on their has had such influence on all the crew, that on their arriving in port, they went in a body to the Church to hear the Weeds of Salvation. The seamen can be approached in many languages: English, Swelish and Danesh, are quality at the command of the agents of the Society. The reverend speaker gave a short sketch of his own life. He was born in Swelen, and visited many ports as a sailor, before he came to New-York, where, as usual, he was robbed of all the cartaly goods he had, but fortunately he here received the hapression of the Holy Spirit. Since then, he has laborate much in the Scandinavian field, both in the United States, and in Sweden and Norway. He had just received a letter from a Swelish sear-captain who distributed Spanish Ribbes at Malega; even the Custom-House ordicial chapted one of the sacred volumes to his breast and finanked God that he had been so blessed. He also had letters from Finiand and other places, showing that similar good efforts are being made, and sneeds fully, in several parts of the workl. An officer of a Savinas Bank had totel him that which the years a million of dollars had been deposited by Scandinavians, and at least one-half of it by scannen. Many instances of aid sent to neglected wives and mothers, and of restitution made to employers who had been defranded, had also come to the knowledge of the speaker—all of which had been induced by the influence exercised on scannen's minds by the truth of God. In ten years he had sent home over 100,000 in dollars from seamen to their poor relatives. Soamen are thinking men. What they do it as strongly as they can; and if they are turned to God, they do with all their might. If they do evil, they do it as strongly as they can; and if they are turned to God, they do with all their might. If they do evil, they do it as strongly as they can; and if they are turned to God, they can into his cause with the same cantestness. Three had gone home to Finland to act as missionaries among their countrymen. Letters from the South Seas, California arriving in port, they went in a body to the Church to

The motion to accept and publish was put by the Chair and carried unanimously.

A select choir (Mr. Geo. Andrews leader) sung "Be re Jehovah's awful throne." The Rev. A. Peters, D.D., of Williamstown, Mass.

made an address. He said he was neither a sailor nor a sailor's boy, but he had a sea who was a sailor, and thus he had been induced to look into the condi-tion of those who encounter the hardships and perils of the seaman's life. Where is the sailor's home? may say it is on the ocean; but no, there he finds may say it is on the ocean; but no, there ac mans merely a passage and peril; he has there no family and no domestic ties, wife, children and friends, with whom men may mingle in duily cares and enjoyments. These alone make a home. The marriage relation is the work of God: it is wisely and well done, and is a per-paratory training for the influences of religion; it is a per-fect system, which the experience of manisin dus found to be such that nothing should be added to it, nothing paratory training for the influences of religious it is a perfect system, which the experience of mankind has found to be such that nothing should be added to it, nothing taken from it. What a pity and a wonder that measures have not been taken to render this relationship more frequent among all classes of people! There is an ideatity of interests as of property between two whom mutual affection has drawn together. Children come, and instead of being intruders, they are but strengtheness of the bond which was already strong and dear. Settled habitations are the next good result of the marriage relation. Home, sweet home, becomes the place of rest and agreeable enjoyment, the place to which departing parents turn with regret; which, returning, they had from the hill-top with emotions of pure joy; the place which makes the bliss of youth and the dentest remembrance of age. The time shall come when it shall signify the place of blessedness and peace, until the present condition of the world shall fade away in millennial plory. Marriage is confined to no class, whether rich er poor; it is midspensable to the State and to society. But where is the seaman's home? The ship may indeed be made a Bethel, but the wife is not there, the children are not there. This state of things is to some extent a necessity of commerce, but not to the extent that prevails. There are ships in which the captain and his wife make a home, and train up their children in the ways of Godt but the mass of seamen must live alone. But (said the speaker) I would suggest to merchants that it might be so arranged that sailors should have intervals from their labous, las manufacturers and farmers have, during which they may obtain a knowledge of the sweets of home. Let it be remembered that marriage is a divine institution; and those whom God has brought together, ket no man, for the sake of more gain, put asunder.

The Rev. J. H. Towse, of Bridgeport, Conn. moved the following resolution:

The Rev. 5. 11.

moved the following resolution:

Enselved, That the establishment of quiet and safe Howes for sailors, when on shore, is an important part of the system means employed for their improvement.

Mr. Towns said he had a peculiar call to speak on

this occasion. His father had been a scaman, and slept beneath the occan-billow. When a youth just come from College, he (the Rev. Mr. T.) had begun to study law, but soon fell a desire to preach the Gospel; when he mentioned the fact to his father, the latter replied that the great wish of his heart was gratiter replied that the great wish of his heart was grati-fied. Surely (said Mr. T.) I have a claim to speak for the seamen. My first pleasures, anxieties, hopes and fears were connected with the ocean. On one occasion my father was obliged to put into the Isle of France, where he was detained many months. Communication was not so frequent then as now, and the joys of home were adumbrated by sad misrivings during that weary was not so frequent then as now, and the joys of home were adumbrated by sad misgivings during that weary season. Finally, the vessel which he commanded, after a long voyage, came into harbor with colors at halfmast, and the tale of deprivation was soon told, which left a blank and a sorrow that I can never forget. There is no doubt that seamen have ranked low in the moral color, but no carrier to a constant the land and the moral color by the control of the control Which ferr a point and seamen have ranked low in the moral scale, but not owing to any natural bad qualities exclusively inherent in the class. It is to their circumstances, their exposure, that their proftigney is to be attributed. There is nothing in like on the sea that must necessarily depayed the heart; on the contrary, in the sailor there are found traits of character corresponding to the hobility of the natural objects with which he is most familiar; his generosity and tenderness we well know. There is religion in the sea, in its boundless expanse, its eternal authem. What hath the land of grand and noble that the sea hath not equally Jesus hath walked on it, and beneath it millions of men await the last trump. It is not to the sea that we must look for the explanation of the dark side of the sailor's character, but to his exposure on siore. There they are strangers, and a proscribed class. The men await the last trump. It is not to the sea that we mist look for the explanation of the dark side of the salor's character, but to his exposure on shore. There they are strangers, and a proscribed class. The former condition seems unalterable, but the latter is not so. They are excluded from the more respectable circles: they are forced to seek some shelter and some association; and here lies the pinch. They are simple, broyant, and in possession of some means of grainfying their propersities, which are whetted by long abstitutes. Is it a wonder that they are easily led astray by any professions of friendship and interest? The recollections of a dear, distant home may arise; but that home is distant, and the seaman is alone among strangers, and he is seized on, and missel, and plundered, until he is as helpless as a kid under the claw of a lion. He does not awake from his Circean dream until he finds himself again at sea, whout an outfit and without a cent. But now the sailor-boy is not alone on shore; in every port a home shall soon stand to open its willing doors to welcome him; not indeed a home in the full sense of the word, for I do not disagree with my brother who has advocated the importance of marriage, and the right of a sailor to a real home equally with other men; but there are some things that cannot be done; wives and families cannot be well had on shipboard; and by a peculiarity of the profession which cannot be essentially altered, the seaman must be a wanderer.

"Far as the breezes blow, the billows form, Behold his empire, and carrye his home."

seaman must be a wanderer.

"Far as the breezes blow, the billows foam, Behold his empire, and carrey his home."

I wish the bidies and gentlemen of this City would visit the establishment for the reception of seamen, which is conducted under the anspices of this Society, and compare it with the vestibules of the pit, sailors hoarding houses; they would there see seamen enjoying rational leisure, conversing, reading, and obtaining information. The truth is it is easier to begin than to end in this cause; its vastness and importance grow on end in this cause; its vastness and importance grow us as we view them. [Lond applause.] Capt. Hunson, of the U. S. Navy, seconded the ation, which was carried unanimously.

The Choir then performed a piece of sacred music. The Rev. B. J. BETTELBERS, M. D., of the Los-

Cheo Islands, Japan, was the next speaker. He had dwest in Loo-Cheo nine years, and had met and served, dwest in Loo-Cheo nine years, and had met and served, as doctor of medicine and minister of religion, seamen of all countries, and especially of the United States. He displayed a silver pitcher which had been presented to him by the officers and seamen of the U.S. frigate Plymouth, as a token of esteem. He had always found that the crews of ships which had adopted the total abstinence rule needed least of his said as a physician. [Loud applause.]

The Doxelegy having been sung and a benediction silver the medical adjacent. The Society recasined

given, the meeting adjourned. The Society re; anined, to elect Trustees for the ensuing year.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The Anniversary of the USION THEOLOGICAL SEMI NARY was celebrated last evening in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. HALSEY, after which the "Gloria in Excelsis" was

JAS. H. DWIGHT, of Constantinople, one of the Graduating Class, was (ben introduced to speak on The Future of the Americ 'n Missionary Enterprise. The missionary enterprise, he vaid, had become a fixed fact. He spoke of its victories, and of the danger which awaited all success. He a ared there was a neglect of this enterprise. The missic nary enterprise had not kept pace with the wealth of the Church. It fad been developed rather as a fact than a system. He looked forward 20 the establishment of the Philosophy of missicus. God had raised up Praphete under the old dispension. He might yet raise up another, to give the American Missions a logical system. Then would the strength of combination, organization, and discipline, be superadded to seal in the armies of Christendom; and then we might expect a glorious reply to that solemn cadonee that came with every returning blast, and echoed as yet unanswered. Tell us, O, tell us, Christians, of thy God! fact. He spoke of its victories, and of the danger Music-" Tell us of thy God."

HERRY HARRIS JESSUE, of Montrose, Po., was them stroduced to speak on "The Bible and the Koran." There were no mistakes, he said, in Providence. Seeming evil often resulted in real good. The animosities of Jew and Samaritan had preserved the Seripares uncorrupted and intact. And Islamism, although corrupt in itself, came to preserve the purity of the Christian religion. It was a reaction from the saint and image worship which was prevalent in Christianity at the time of its origin; it was an assertion of the unity of God. It had its use; it kept 120,000,000 from Paganism and ready to receive the truths of Christianity. He then went on to speak of the reflex action from the West, Islamism was dissolving; the ontest was between furth on the one hand, and fate and farasticism on the other. The Deiphic oracle became dumb on the birth of Christ; but the Word of God, that living oracle, would soon claim a universal sway. Seeming evil often resulted in real good. The ani-TILLMAN C. THOWHINDER BEXT spoke, on "Human

"Freedom," discussing the partial freedom of man. Absolute freedom overthrew the sovereignty of God absolute slavery contradicted the consciousness of man. True freedom was known only by him who was held firm by the chords of Christian faith and The anthem, "One thing have I desired of thee,

O Lord," was then chanted.

TIMOTHY H. PORTER was introduced, and spoke on The Relation of Christian Theology to Science." He spoke of the progressive tendency of the age, and the attack on theology because that remained stationary, attack on theology because that remained stationary, while everything else was advancing—indeed, that many of the articles of theological faith had been swept away by Science, and that perhaps the advance of Science might sweep away the rest. But there was an essential difference between the spheres of Science and Theology. The world of human science was the world of human discovery. But when we come into the realm of theology, we were beyond the reach of the unassisted human mind. The human intellect did not discover the traths of Christianity; its province was but to find out the meaning of the language in which they were expressed. The main facts of Christianity could never change. The triumphant shouts of infidelity were raised over superficial science. A profounder view confirmed the truths of revolation. Let Science continue her investigations. There could be no contradiction between God's worl and his works.

Gardiner Spring Primary was the last speaker of

GARDINER SPRING PRIMBY was the last speaker of the graduates; his subject was the Puritan Pastor of the Nineteenth Century. He commenced by a pane-gyrie on the costume and figure of the Cavalier of the age of Charles I, and contrasted his appearance with age of Charles I, and contrasted his appearance with that of the Puritan. The Puritan was made of sturdy steek, feshioned for battle, a working-man, while all the gessamer of his fashionable cotemporaries served only to gild their infamy. In the midst of that volup-tuous age, the Puritan by his simple habits ser his seal to the glory of the Cross. While James I promul-gated and his son Charles I confirmed the Book of Sports, which abandoned a portion of the Lords Day to pleasure, the Puritan pastors, although compelled it, as not the law of God but of man. They were the sons of the Puritans. And a refinement as voluptuous sons of the Puritans. And a refinement as voluptions as that of the Court of Charles I was springing around them. The Sabbath was now in danger. Let around them. The Sabbath was now in danger. Let them be Puritans. The Anthem, "How beautiful are the feet," &c., was

admirably sung by Miss Maria Brainard, The Rev. Dr. SKINSKE then read an address to the graduating classes. He said, in substance: Dearly beloved young brethren, it remains for me, at the close of the meeting, to address to you a very few parting, farewell words-words not of instruction or advice, but words of brotherly love, prompted in the circumstances of the occasion by an affectionate interest in you, and an earnest desire for your success and happiness in ife. We are your teachers no longer. We shall never see you again in the lecture-room; we shall probably never see you all again in any place, until we stand together in the presence of Christ, to give account of ourselves to Him, and to receive from Him our last centence. You go from us and you go from one another, into the wide harvest field of Christ, the world of humanity for which he died. A part of you go to places not distant from us, a part to the remote portion of our great country, and a part to regions far beyond the borders of Chris-You have been associated with one another; you have been associated with us in relations of very peculiar interest and sacredness. These relations not have an end. They will bind us no longer after tonight. You enter upon the great work with reference to your preparation for which these relations were night. You enter upon the great work with reference to your preparation for which these relations were formed. In prospect of this work, which in all places and circumstances is substantially the same, a work which, as much as any other performed by man, requires for its proper execution the highest measure of culture and of discipline, we cannot but rejoice, dear herdren, and congratulate you that you have entirely completed your preliminary probation and course of study. You have doubtless left strong temptations to cut it short—temptations to which others have unhappily yielded. We give God thanks that you have been chabled by his grace to resist them; that you have been chabled by his grace to resist them; that you have passed through the full course of preparation, and have successfully and triumphantly reached its termination. We are sure you will never regret your persistency. You will never regret that your term of preparation has been so long. If you have any regret in respect to it, it will be that you have not more diligently and truly improved every part of it; that you use of your celucational opportunities has not been more perfect. We cannot therefore refrain from rejoicing with you that you have not shortened your years of preparatory discipline. In this we are confident you have done well, and we regard it as a good basis, if not as an absolute guarantee of a successful and presperous ministry. You have borne the yoke in your youth, you will still have to bear it, and its pressure upon you may be heavier than it has ever been. But then you have gained strength for endurances. You will need as much as ever the sustaining grace of God; and the past gives high encouragement that you will receive this grace and receive it to the end, and and prespective that your life has to the end to be a life of oil, of special toil and triumph. You were summered that it would be from the first, any, before you resolved that it would be from the first, any, before you resolved to enter upon it, you are then you formed. In prospect of this work, which in all places

edly they were. Some of you have encountered severe trials already. From nine or ten years ago, when you began, some of you have been continuing to struggise with difficulties until now. But they have done you no harm. Difficulties awaken skill. In form they will vary, but they will probably not be less severe. In one form or another they will beset you, doubtles to the very close of your ministry. Count on this as a certainty. But there is another certainty which is more than a counterbalance to this. I do not see that a man's conflicts are the measure of his happiness, but to some extent they are. I not tell a man's conflicts are the measure of his happiness, but to some extent they are. I not tell a man's consolidities also abounded by Christ; and again, "therefore I take pleasure in infirmities," in representes, in necessities, in persecutions for Christs sake; for when I am weak, then am I strong. It does not, therefore, sadden us, dear brethren, to look apon you as about to go forth to-night upon a life of labor and trial. Far otherwise; you would be melanchely objects if we were to essuate that your kie would be of a different character. You do indeed eater on a laborious, tollogue and trying life, but all happy life is so, and yours is the noblest, greatest form of life, and, notwithstanding its eminency in trials, by far the happiest life. You cater into an upper sphere of benevolence, and of benevolence in its highest form, the sphere of holy it esties, perplets and marryes, the sphere in which the Lord of Giory is bered and obtained for himself a name shove all others. Go forth, therefore, with a cheerful course, go forth to the labors, the sufferings, the pre-carious hie of the evangelical ministry; go erucified to the world, the world for within you are los erve. Make full proof of your ministry, live for but one object, the world for within the died. the world, the world crucified to you, go in the spirit of him whose you are and whom you are to serve. Make full proof of your ministry, live for but one object, the advancement of your Saviors cause and glory, the salvation of the world for which he died. Be moved by no temptation, no affliction. Be faithful mete death. We will remember you in our prayers, and we beg that you will never forget us or the Saminary with which you have been connected, or the node band of brethren who have gone forth before you and are now amid their labors and their trails in all parts of the world. Go, in the name of Christ, and bearing his high mission; go, under the direction of Christ, and with a a sweet, fall sense of his presence; go in his strength, and in full assurance of fairh that he will never leave or forsake you, and will not fail to complete the great work in which you are to be employed, and in which he himself has been and is the chief laborer, the greatest work going on in the creation of God, the regeneration of this world. Belawael brethren, greatly beloved in the Lord, farewell, farewell, the grace of God with you, and fill you with peace in believing, and with great delight in your work, and make you the means of turning thousands and teas of thousands to righteousness. Amen.

The following is a list of the Graduating Class:

ghtcourness. Amen.
The following is a list of the Graduating Class: The following is a list of the Graduating Class:

Chas. H. Barrett, Camdeo, Me.

A. Booth, E. Wimber, Corn.

B. J. W. Pickland, New York.

E. O. Burnham, Madison Cent.

E. O. Burnham, Madison Cent.

E. D. Newbury, Claveland, O.

W. S. Builer, S. Beerfield, N.H.

Edw. P. Crane, New York.

S. W. Critenden, New York.

Ira O. De Lors, Macedon.

Ambrose Dunn, Edie, Y.

J. H. Potter, W awiek, Pa.

J. H. Dwight, Constanth, Tx,

James C. Ezbert, New York.

T. C. Teowbridge, Birm., Mich.

The exercises concluded with music and the bene-

The exercises concluded with music and the be

AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The second Anniversary of this Society was cele brated last evening in the First Baptist Church, Brook lyn. A very large and respectable audience was in attendance. Among the persons of note present were the Rev. E. L. Magoen, D. D., W. W. Todd, Esq., the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D.D., the Rev. J. Newton the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D.D., the Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., of Philadelphin; the Rev. A. D. Gil-lette, the Rev. Dr. Beicher, and many other prominent. Baptist clergy and laymen. The exercises of the evening were opened by the Choir, who sung an an-them with much taste. Prayer by the Rev. A. D. Gil-lette followed, after which the Second Annual Report was read by H. D. JONES, Esq. of Philadelphin, as follows:

them with much taste. Prayer of the Rev. Man read by H. D. Joxes, Esq. of Philadelphia, se follows:

In order to extend the operations of the Society, the curators have added to the list of corresponding members a number of intelligent gouthemen, both in Europe and America, and we trust that with their cooperation and that of our brethren at large, much of the fugitive Baptist literature of past days, and the mans of standard literature of the present, may be gathered together, and placed in one common storehouse for preservation. We are perfectly assured that this can be accomplished if our ministers and churches give our Society seume of their leisure time and much of their prayers. Among the donations of the past year are several very rare and valuable manuscripts. One of these is a volume of fifty-seven pages from the pea of the Rev. Morgan Edwards, the learned and indefaigable historian. Its title is "Materials toward a "History of the Baptist Churches of Delaware State. Vol. HI." As far as we can learn, this volume was never published, and as there is no other history of the early Delaware Baptists, and most of the churches mentioned in this volume have become extine or exist only he name, its value is very great. The volume is without any date, but was trobably written in 1791, about four years before Mr. Edwards's death. The donation was made by the Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Pawtucket. The family of the late Wm. Fahnestock, M. D., of Bordentown, N. J., have given as several rare manuscript volumes in the German, dated as early as 1748 and 1789, written and used by the brethren of the German Seventh-Day Baptist Church, at their Monastery in Ephrate, Lancaster County, Pa. The same family have also presented us with a set of Communion Service, carved out of solid wood, likewise used by the Seventh Day Brothren at Ephrath. At our last anniversary, Dr. Fahnestock himself presented us, through our Chairman, Dr. Beleber, with a fine portrait of the Rev. Dr. Stoughton. The Report went on to announce the publication

to preach the Gospel west of the all assessponded to the Society "A Sketch of the Reai-"dence of Hansard Knollys in America." The ensuing year it is expected that President Malcolm, of Lewsburg, will prepare a biographical sketch of the Rev. Dr. Stoughton; and the Recording Secretary of the Society has promised a memoir of the Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley, who was the associate of Dr. Franklin in most of his early glacoveries in electricity. It is with deep regret that we record the death of Dr. Fahnestock, once one of our most zealous members. He was in full communian with the Seventh Day Baptists, to whose periodicals he was a frequent contributor of valuable historical papers. At the time of his death be had just completed a History of the German Seventh Day Baptist. Church in America. The Report concluded by noticing the organization of the New-York Baptist Historical Society, and dwelt upon the importance of preserving the historical records of the Baptists.

On motion of the Rev. Enwand Lathnop, the Rey ort was accepted, and a resolution adopted recommending it for publication.

The Annual Address was then delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D.D.—Subject, Roger Williams. The Address extended over an hour and a half in delivering, and was of the most able and elaborate character. We give but a faint outline. The founder of Rhode Island, Roger Williams, who redered such eminent service to the cause of civil and religious freedom, was born in Carmacrthemshire, Wales, about 1600, of pensant parents. When a mere had his MS. mintues of cases argued in the Star Chamber attracted the notice of Sir Edward Coke, who, pleased with the apiness and promise of the lad, used his influence for his further education, whose, after two years study, he came of victorious at the exhibition, and wea awarded the penson which such schools allow to their more promising scholars, for their support at the University. We find the name of Williams on the register of Jeans College, Oxford, as multiculated in 1624, at the age of 18.

Jetovah their God, without modestation, forever.

After a vote to publish the address, the exercises were concluded with singing, and prayer.